

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

NO. 162

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
OFFICE--PRESSBUILDING,
NO. 109,
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$9 00
" " " 6 months, 5 00
" " " 3 " 3 00
" " " 1 " 1 00
By the week--payable to the Carrier--20¢

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, (22 issues) \$2 00
Twelve copies, (22 issues) 18 00
Twenty-four copies, (22 issues) 36 00

We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL LETTERS relating to the Subscription, Advertisements, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to "The Union Press, No. 109 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications to the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

Gas should be taken to write on only one side of the paper used.

We will accept of done manuscripts.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be antecedent by the name and address of the writer--not necessarily for publication, but a guarantee of the good faith.

We cause undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

Five lines or less, 25 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements in Daily Press.

"For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

South Carolina.

A mass meeting of the mechanics and workmen of Charleston was held on the 16th instant, at which an address was adopted, from which we extract the following:

We earnestly trust that the abolition of slavery, although at present looked upon as a great calamity, will eventually prove a great blessing to our beloved country in the increased and remunerative enjoyment of our citizens in the free states, and at home, in our own. Since instead of being forced to emigrate to some other land to procure their bread; producing that strength and prosperity that in future will be our protection and safeguard. In support of our opinions, we will compare the wealth and position of South and other leading countries younger than South Carolina and Charleston. Many of them have trebled in all the elements of prosperity, whilst South Carolina and Charleston have stood still.

The state of South Carolina in the climate of South Carolina is more general than any of them, and our rich lands in the same deductions that are valuable in the markets of the world; Charleston, with an open port all the year, and railroads not impeded or shut out with ice or snow, as many of the cities are to us, are the best, but little progress in agriculture to popular wealth; we firmly believe the cause to have been the existence of slavery. We want a large consuming community of diversified pursuits, will employ in our wealth and position, and the South and other leading countries younger than South Carolina and Charleston. Many of them have trebled in all the elements of prosperity, whilst South Carolina and Charleston have stood still.

The files of late West India papers furnish additional details of the terrible hurricane, heretofore noticed, which swept over some portions of the island of Barbadoes. In Grandanape it was particularly severe. Houses were lifted from the ground, torn to pieces and blown in fragments to a considerable distance, and the air was filled with the flying debris. In one town a house was blown down and all its inmates were either killed or buried. Two hundred and three hundred persons altogether were killed. The crops of the island were destroyed, and scarcely a tree was left standing, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded and sunk.

The Virtue of Republican Institutions.

The republican bubble, which, according to our opinions, will burst, seems to have burst, and is rapidly filling up with the working of popular institutions well deserving of the consideration of statesmen. How comes it that Johnson, the tailor of Tennessee, like Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, before him, so judiciously and temperately use his great power?

With a single vote given in the election for a man to represent them in the House of Commons, but here is an example of a tailor proving himself qualified to undertake the task of ruling a great nation, and compares favorably with a man who has not even the right to sit in the House of Commons, and had fought four years for it; but he also previous to that, and during the war, was a member of the old Union. If that did not meet their approbation then he was not a good representative for Representative. If he had been a Union man, we never change him in that position. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Dr. J. F. Poppenheim, P. J. Coogin, S. G. Courtney, John Kennefick, and others. On motion of Mr. J. P. Earle the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the daily papers of the city. On motion of Dr. J. F. Poppenheim the meeting then adjourned.

In an editorial article on the recent elections, the Charleston Courier says:

In Ohio the Republicans came up firmly to the support of President Johnson's policy. Negro suffrage was discarded as an issue. The Democrats appear to have labored under the discouraging disadvantage of having unpopular men at the head of their ranks. The result of the election came from such men as Vandenberg and upholders of the Chicago platform and will be very sure to fall in any Northern election. Possibly these men may think they are doing the South a service by still clinging to their ridiculous and false notion that negro equality is the true cause. The South will be satisfied if the North will support President Johnson. It does not ask if the voters or victors at elections are Democrats or Republicans as long as they stand true to the Government. It is time that the Democratic party, which has impeded the cause of the South, had a radical change. It would be far better for the South to seek protection of the most radical of the Republicans than allow itself to be humbugged by the "Copperhead" faction.

Secretary Seward and the Fenians.

George Francis Train addressed the Fenians in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and read the following dispatches:

I address the Fenian Brotherhood on Wednesday evening next, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The Irish Congress will be present. May I deny the English assertion, the Irish arrests are made through your advice?

I received the following reply within half an hour:

George F. Train, Everett House: I cannot depart from my habits of leaving my vindication against calumnies to an intelligent country and a world.

"W. H. SEWARD."

The belief that this world is ultimately to be destroyed by fire is supported by the discovery that such fate has befallen for larger planets than ours. French astronomers assert that no fewer than fifteen hundred fixed stars have been destroyed in the last three centuries. Tycho Brahe gives an interesting account of a brilliant star of the largest size, which, on account of its singular radiance, had become the special object of his daily observation for several months during which the star grew in magnitude, and finally it became visible to the naked eye. He found it disappear. The Phoenician states that one of the vanished fixed stars of the northern hemisphere afforded indubitable evidence of having been consumed by fire. At first the star was of a dazzling white, next of a pale red and yellow hue, and finally it became invisible and obscured. The burning of the star lasted sixteen months, when this sun-like visitor, to which perhaps a whole series of planets may have owed allegiance, finally departed and became invisible forever.

The Paris Seize says some good things in the justification of the sentiments of the late General Lee, and the conduct of the Confederacy of the south, and undergoing a great change in England. The Times and other separatist journals have now only hewed words for President Johnson, none of them now express the slightest regret for the reconstruction of the confederacy. The original is now in possession of the authorities at Washington. It is the Englishmen who are now smarting under the exposure say, the whole affair is a fabrication, and has not been fully explained. Nor is it probable that there would have been any attempt to deceive the Rebel Government in this matter, as nothing was to be gained by such a deception. There is room for artful dispositions of words in this matter, which may seem to justify the poor character of the Rebels, who have been made in behalf of the respected loan holders, and yet be a suppression of the truth. When Mr. Beresford Hope says he never held a farthing of the loan, he may tell the truth, and yet it may have been a farthing, and he could tell it if he had turned out successful.

A reservation of the amount set down on his name could easily have been made by the Rebel Government, as the price of his services in their cause, which are well known to have been earnest and faithful. Hope deserves to be let into this good if it should fail, and it would be protected from loss if it should fail, such matters are easily arranged, as every one who is acquainted with the modus operandi of many stock casualties in this country well understands. Laird, the Alabama banker, who says he is entitled to a sum for his services, and that the money is due him, is not "ever paid or was interested in that stock," and yet Laird ought to have been interested, and part payment in those richly promising bonds would be a natural disposition of words in this matter, which may seem to justify the poor character of the Rebels, who have been made in behalf of the respected loan holders, and yet be a suppression of the truth. When Mr. Beresford Hope says he never held a farthing of the loan, he may tell the truth, and yet it may have been a farthing, and he could tell it if he had turned out successful.

The position of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone seems to worry many of the English journalists very much. They must feel that his court request to have his name removed from the list of the friends of compensation, Mr. G. F. Seymour could not possibly be expected to render triumph more complete, the American Government consented to pay the debt of the Confederates. For the United States to undertake the repayment of money lent for the construction of the fortifications of the rebels, would be a serious blow to the credit of the United States, and would be a great defeat to the cause of the Confederacy, if it were to be successful.

A. F. Hill, at his office, No. 525 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky., has a collection of New Orleans, 1863, in his own name, and as surviving partner will close the business, and sell the property, which they occupied on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Mr. BOOTH'S MARRIAGE CONTRACTED.

The statement of Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, who has appeared in several of the papers, is entirely without foundation. Such an announcement is premature, and especially to be regretted at the present moment--Philadelphia Press.

A regular of all volunteer companies since the beginning of the war, has been prepared at Washington. It is understood the Military Committee of the House and Senate will urge, as soon as Congress meets, the publication of a similar register of all volunteer private soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. George Ripley, the well-known literary editor of the Tribune, and the editor of the New American Cyclopaedia, was wedded last week to Madame Augusta Louis Schlossberger.

The mysterious State prisoner taken some time since to Washington from the Southwest, is J. W. Fuller, formerly a druggist in Nashville. He is said to have been a spy, scout, and secret service employee of the Government, and has letters from our Major Generals vouching for his loyalty.

Mr. Stephens, the ex-rebel Vice President, is looking remarkably well, considering his long imprisonment--in fact he looks better than he did when he was in. Congress never was any finer, nor better, and for the last twenty years he has been in the hands of doctors, yet such is his vitality that he will probably survive many years longer.

He is cheerful over the collapse of the rebellion, and always secretly believed it would go so.

MESSENGER COMMERCIAL--Colonel John Heart, formerly of the Washington Globe and Charleston Mercury; Leon Tromsone, of the Memphis Appeal and Nashville Union, and Rolfe S. Saunders of the Memphis Eagle and Envoy, and Marlinton Ball, have been joined together as proprietors of the Memphis Daily Commercial, in connection with Mr. J. Keating.

In a version of "Oliver Twist," which they are playing at New Orleans, Bill Sykes, falling from a house-top at the close of the piece, appears to be strangled by a rope which is really caught in a hook at the back of his neck, and perfectly hangs by the neck, even the hook being in earnest. A similar accident had happened to him two years ago near being hung in earnest.

Mr. Greeley has changed but little in twenty years, and wears remarkably well, considering the great amount of work he puts off. When we first saw Mr. Greeley, he was a tall, slender youth, with a singular simplicity of bearing, and a beauty of simplicity laying over his features. This was in 1839, when he was struggling for a foothold in the great metropolis. He has since become stouter, and while he shows the marks of time he has not put off the early marks of his character.

The chief officer of the rebellion, is six feet high, well-proportioned, albeit we do not admire his style of countenance. We are glad that these two gentlemen are now united in the support of the party to which they belong.

We have often referred to the veterans of the rebellion, and have remarked that during twenty years or more they have stood at their post on daily toll with uniform industry, and in each individual case have gained in weight since the commencement.

One not has died during the term mentioned.

Among the editorial corps of New York the public interest singles out one as an object of chief curiosity. This is Baunett. There is perhaps an excuse to be found for this, in the fact that no public man has said so much about himself as he. He has even advertised his personal qualities, and we might quote from his own columns such references ad nauseam, but we forbear. Mr. Bennett is seldom seen, and while other editors are open to the public, his method for years has been a seclusion. We think this habit grew out of a sense of danger, arising from his popularity, and the frequent retaliation which followed.

Mr. Bennett is understood to make no claim on public sympathy; he has warred upon society and expects to receive what ever may come.

He is the greatest end, life has succeeded, since his establishment is estimated at two millions; but we doubt if this affords the expected satisfaction.

In early days Mr. Bennett was tall, slender and exceedingly awkward. He has since become very stout, and is the largest stoutest man in the country. He is the son of a priest, and though a life-long scoller of sacred things, still clings to his early faith. Of the religious preferences of the other editorial corps we refer to, we may add that Mr. Greeley is a Unitarian, and Mr. Hayes a Presbyter.

Mr. Bennett is a tall, slender, and erect, with a quiet and unostentatious manner. This corresponds with the character of his book, which is a pleasant, readable, and useful paper.

Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, is one of the youngests of the fraternity, and may expect something of a compliant as to personal appearance.

The Independent, although ranking among the ablest journals in the country, is in its character, and in its editor a poet of no ordinary ability.

Bryant, of the Evening Post, is, as all know, the patriarch of the city press, he is venerable in appearance and august yet cheerful in manners, and bears the stamp of a scholar.

John H. Brown, of the Standard, is a good specimen of a tailor, proving himself qualified to undertake the task of ruling a great nation, and compares favorably with a man who has not even the right to sit in the House of Commons, and had fought four years for it;

but he also previous to that, and during the war loved the old Union.

Parke Godwin, is about twenty-five years old, his junior, and is a good specimen of humanity.

The Declining Bond Holders.

The New York Times says that the list of Confederate bond holders, lately published in this country, and which has created such a stir, is the result of a misapprehension of a document found in the archives of the Confederacy. The original is now in possession of the authorities at Washington.

It is the Englishmen who are now smarting under the exposure say, the whole affair is a fabrication, and has not been fully explained.

Nor is it probable that there would have been any attempt to deceive the Rebel Government in this matter, as nothing was to be gained by such a deception.

There is room for artful dispositions of words in this matter, which may seem to justify the poor character of the Rebels, who have been made in behalf of the respected loan holders, and yet be a suppression of the truth.

When Mr. Beresford Hope says he never held a farthing of the loan, he may tell the truth, and yet it may have been a farthing, and he could tell it if he had turned out successful.

The position of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone seems to worry many of the English journalists very much. They must feel that his court request to have his name removed from the list of the friends of compensation, Mr. G. F. Seymour could not possibly be expected to render triumph more complete, the American Government consented to pay the debt of the Confederates. For the United States to undertake the repayment of money lent for the construction of the fortifications of the rebels, would be a serious blow to the credit of the United States, and would be a great defeat to the cause of the Confederacy, if it were to be successful.

A. F. Hill, at his office, No. 525 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky., has a collection of New Orleans, 1863, in his own name, and as surviving partner will close the business, and sell the property, which they occupied on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Mr. BOOTH'S MARRIAGE CONTRACTED.

The statement of Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, who has appeared in several of the papers, is entirely without foundation. Such an announcement is premature, and especially to be regretted at the present moment--Philadelphia Press.

A regular of all volunteer companies since the beginning of the war, has been prepared at Washington. It is understood the Military Committee of the House and Senate will urge, as soon as Congress meets, the publication of a similar register of all volunteer private soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

The President has restored the property of Dr. Mercer, a relation of the Carrolls, of Washington; Dr. Campbell, and Mrs. Slocum, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Day, of Connecticut, whose husband is one of the principal officers of New Haven. Dr. Mercer, who held a prominent position on the rebel artillery corps of that city, Gen. Sheridan and other United States officers, who had occupied some of the houses, are obliged to seek other quarters.

The belief that this world is ultimately to be destroyed by fire is supported by the discovery that such fate has befallen for larger planets than ours. French astronomers assert that no fewer than fifteen hundred fixed stars have been destroyed in the last three centuries. Tycho Brahe gives an interesting account of a brilliant star of the largest size, which, on account of its singular radiance, had become the special object of his daily observation for several months during which the star grew in magnitude, and finally it became invisible and obscured.

The burning of the star lasted sixteen months, when this sun-like visitor, to which perhaps a whole series of planets may have owed allegiance, finally departed and became invisible forever.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky. He is said to be preparing a history of the war, and has gone to Washington and Fortress Monroe to seek an interview with Jeff Davis to collect materials for his proposed publication from this very questionable authority.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married Miss Preston, of Kentucky.

The redoubt of Kentucky, Gen. Hood, has recently married

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 109
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

News of the Day.

The Episcopal General Convention at Philadelphia adjourned yesterday sine die. The object of Dr. Taylor's visit to Washington is said to be in relation to the trial of Gen. Dix, his brother-in-law.

The whereabouts of Cooper, the Adjutant General of the rebel army, is a mystery. He has not been heard from since the collapse of the rebellion.

A firm at Lawrence, Kansas, has contracted to furnish certain tribes of Indians with 1,200 ploughs within the next three months, so that the red men may begin to use them in agriculture.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, authorizes the Superintendent of the telegraph at Millidgeville, to state that he has no authority from Washington to announce that all the delegates to the Georgia Convention will be pardoned.

In the St. Louis criminal court on Saturday, Judge Price decided against S. T. Cross, who was practicing as an attorney without taking the oath required by the new State Constitution, and imposed upon Mr. Cross' "the Cane-n-slaves Subpoena.

The City of Mexico letter to the New York Tribune, dated the 10th instant, states that the struggle for the slaves, and the negroes, is fast drawing to a close, the latter being everywhere triumphant. It would be difficult to determine just now how much reliance to place upon this statement, reports from that country have been contradictory at late.

The San Joaquin, of the 5th, says: "We are here on Tuesday afternoon in the vicinity of Emigration canyon. We are informed that the water came pouring down the canyon at such a rate that it washed away the dam belonging to the first, second and tenth wards. The repairing of this dam cost nearly two thousand dollars last spring. The stream came pouring down the ravine in the tenth ward and flooded the whole street."

Strenuous efforts are being made to get the President to revoke the order issued by General Sherman shortly after the fall of Charleston, assailing the Sea Islands to the frontiers, and to restore the property to its owners. There are now a hundred and sixteen located on this land. Some of the original owners have returned to take possession of their property, and the negroes are said to look upon them as intruders, being under the impression that the bond was given them for permanent possessions.

The San Joaquin, of the 5th, says: "Frank Blair made a speech at Rolla, Mo., on Thursday night, in which he bitterly assailed Secretary Stanton, asserting that, "When Stanton had Alexander H. Stephens locked up, the good, loyal, and true man was inside, and the rascal and traitor upon the outside." But he antagonized the Pro-Confederate Marshals of the West, and the young plumed ones generally," and charged the officers of the Western army with all sorts of corruption—alleging, among other things, that when Grant captured Vicksburg, a large number of cotton and tobacco fell into his hands and were turned over to the Government—which amount numbered thousand bales were ever accounted for.

The Virginia election was not "a walk over" for any of the successful candidates, and in two districts, at least, the vote is so equal that it may require the official count to be made. In the Lynchburg district, Judge Mosby and Davis, of the 1st, voted, but the Rev. B. A. Davis, of Patrick county, is so close behind that his friends by no means give it up. But little has been heard from the First (Aeconom) or the Eighth (Southwestern) Districts, in both of which the result is to be determined by the result hereinafter announced, more guaranteed, though not unlikely to prove true. John S. Milton made a strong canvass in his district, and is only 400 or 500 votes behind Chandler. The only candidate who was voted for was approached unanimity by Ben W. Brown, member of the Richmond district, and Robert Ridgway, (editor of the Richmond Whig) in the district that adjoins Richmond south of the James river. The official declaration in each district is to be made on Monday, November 13, by the Clerk of the County Court in the county first named in the law describing the several districts.

We publish this morning a portion of General Palmer's reply to Governor Bramlette. The length of the communication compels us to give it in installments. We need not bespeak for this able defense a careful and thorough perusal. No reader or the Press will fail to give it such. We feel half inclined to thank the Governor and the Congressmen for the action that provoked this controversy, in view of this elaborate, statesmanlike, and perfect vindication of the General's policy.

GYNAEATICS.

The Journal, after waiting until the chances seemed most propitious for taking a position fronting North-by-South, has come out with an article on the Palmer-Bramlette-Smith controversy. The Journal endorses Gov. Bramlette, condemns General Palmer's policy, declaring that "he has been guilty of fearful usurpation which has produced great turmoil throughout the State," approves the President's course in sustaining the General, affirms that said course was just what it expected and that "the removal of Gen. Palmer at this time could not produce any good result."

The Hanlon Brothers couldn't beat that acrobatic performance within the same compass of space. This feat was all performed, mind you, in a trifle less than one editorial column.

"We are laboring under all the extreme annoyances, 'conflicts of authorities' and embarrassemens which the anti-slave-code-proamendment members of our last Legislature predicted would follow that body's non-action."

The King of Sweden, who had only one child, the Prince Louis, born in 1851, had a son born to him recently, who will be the successor to the throne of Sweden and Norway. The alliance between the French-Louis and the crown Prince of Denmark, which had been advocated by the champions of a Scandinavian empire after the King's death, is not likely to be effected now that there is an heir to his throne.

Gen. Palmer's Rejoinder to Gov. Bramlette's Letter.

Vindication of his Military Administration.

LOUISVILLE, October 24, 1865.

EDITORS OF UNION PRESS: I have read the remarkable letter of His Excellency Governor Bramlette which appeared in the Louisville Journal of the 23d inst., as a continuation of the controversy originated by General Green Clay Smith and himself for my removal from this military Department with both surprise and regret.

I am surprised that the Governor is not better informed than he states himself to be of the true state of affairs in Kentucky. He says, and I give this statement of his as a specimen: "There is not and has not been any opposition made in Kentucky to the freedom of the colored soldier and his family, if so there never come to my knowledge, the law of Congress freeing this class is acquiesced in and obeyed."

When the facts are and it is well known throughout the State that Judges Andrews, Apperson and Pearl of the Circuit Court of the State have each decided the very law to be unconstitutional and void, conferring no rights whatever upon the colored soldiers, and that it is also the opinion of the Grand Jury, Oldham, and other counties of the State, have preferred indictments against white citizens who have hired and paid soldiers' wives for their labor, for the statuary offense of harboring slaves, that in many cases former owners have resented soldiers' wives of their liberty and have submission, and no officer of the State, in any department, has ever interfered to protect them, by word or act, interfered to protect them in their rights to freedom, or to punish men who have beaten them for claiming to be free. This is the acquiescence of the law, which may be added to it, that, of which the proof can be found in every county of the State, that there are thousands of women and children still restrained of their liberty, though they are free by the act of Congress of the 3d of May, 1863. Many persons in this State know that with them there may instances of cheerful acquiescence in and obedience to this act of wise and humane policy, it was ill received by a majority of the people of the State, and that no attempt has been made by any department of the Government to protect the people made free by the law.

The master was governor, to control them; law-giver to furnish them with rights of civil and political power, to provide for their safety, to proclaim the faith to be believed, and the code of morals to be observed; also the power of this government short of the power to deprive of life and limb, and permanently impair the health was vested in him. He could dispose of his slaves, enslave others, and have his domestic relations, and settle all controversies between them. Under this system of government, injuries inflicted upon their persons were wrongs to their masters, and he alone could demand redress.

As incident to this government, the master had power to proceed with their labor, and was held responsible for their state of public burdens and duties, including taxes and civil and military services, or because of their paramount duty to him, they were relieved from them all together. Their political existence was merged in the central governmental system through him, and the only support of his authority and the regulation of his duties. Slavery was, therefore, in its largest sense a general system, and a part of the government of the State of Kentucky.

The master was governor, to control the general system, really extended over the United States, though actual authority was confined to a part of the States, it must of course share the fortunes of the system. Both of these propositions are so clear that they are admitted one without difficulty. Every man in Kentucky admits that the abolishment of slaves in the States, but which the system rests. The Governor is, however, too that the object of the pass system was in the first instance to enable the large number of unemployed men and women, who are now engaged in the country side, to find employment, and to use the means of travel accessible to all others in doing so. They were in this city, and were from a variety of causes without homes, employment, or food, and could only escape from that predilection by emigrating entirely or by going to the South, where he had his substance, and agreed with Governor Bramlette that with form and name alone it is as powerful as before its substance passed away, or rather that it is "dead," but still lives.

And again, slavery was a political system, a part of the government of Kentucky and of all the other late slave States. [CONCLUDED IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.]

passed away. What statesmanship is this which tolerates slavery so readily and which values human beings in bondage by the mere name and form of a system, the substance of which has perished? This theory is logically as well as politically false, according to the common people of Kentucky and other free states, and to admit the substance to be gone, is to declare the freedom of all.

But as the Governor is not inclined to be bound by the authority of his own opinions, I am not at liberty to insist that other shall be, and so come proceed with the record for my opinion. Slavery was a political system, by which it was the system of government devised by the white people of Kentucky and of the black race.

Charles Toth, alias Perry C. Beckwith, and W. L. Smith, suspected felons, condemned until to-morrow.

William Stevenson (f. m. c.) shooting at Leo White with intent to kill; continued until to-morrow.

Charles Toth, alias Perry C. Beckwith, and W. L. Smith, suspected felons; continued until to-morrow.

G. George A. Little, stealing clothing from John Tenack; continued until Thursday.

H. F. Williams, alias Baker, and Charles Meyer (fugitives from justice), robbing the store of J. D. Armstrong, at Dudleytown, Indiana; continued.

T. M. Waite, stealing a pistol from Joseph Strauss; discharged.

James J. Mitchell and Samuel Barney, suspected felons; discharged.

Chas. Adams, stealing a coat from Geo. Lee; \$350 to answer.

Dawry Bus. killing George Cain; discharged.

Thomas Rogers, burglariously entering the room of T. T. Taylor, at United States Hotel, and stealing therefrom a check for a package of \$500, \$100 in money, and a silver pitcher; \$800 to answer.

John Schaefer, stealing a candle of tobacco from the subscriber Nick Longworth; continued until to-morrow.

Wm. Cross and Foster, f. m. c., stealing \$50 from their mother, Charlotte Cross; continued until to-morrow.

James Love (a boy 15 years old), forgery, and obtaining goods under false pretences therewith; from Mr. J. D. Armstrong; continued until to-morrow.

The call of the ordinance warrants was continued until to-morrow morning, and several peace warrants were taken up and disposed of.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—The great play of Arrah-na-Pogue will be produced this evening.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Indians of the plains are on the rampage. As fast as the troops are withdrawn the Indians follow in their track, committing depredations and spreading desolation wherever they go. On Friday last a party of them attacked a train at Bull's Station, two miles west of Lexington, ran off the stock, and killed one man. Monday they killed three men and wounded several others, at Alkali, fifty miles this side of Julesburg. The overland mail coaches have again stopped running. These outrages were doubtless committed by the same band, and indicate that they design to break up the northern route of travel, if possible. A gentleman just from that region says it is their avowed determination, in the present unprotected condition of the route, they can no doubt accomplish it. If something is not speedily done by the Government to keep this road open, travel will not only be suspended, but telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast up off.

Address "Inquiries," care Union Press office, Louisville, Ky.; Jefferon & Burham, 141 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., or D. G. V. Roils, Esq., No. 3 Third street, Cincinnati, O.

AND then in regard to the pass system, of which so much has been said by way of complaint, I am surprised that Governor Bramlette should assert that "the pass system carried out in Kentucky and for the slaves is held responsible, was not intended to benefit or protect the class of persons who were entitled to their freedom under any act of Congress or Proclamation of the President, but to apply to those who were not embraced in any law or proclamation."

I am bound to say that the pass system was in the first instance to enable the large number of unemployed men and women, who are now engaged in the country side, to find employment, and to use the means of travel accessible to all others in doing so. They were in this city, and were from a variety of causes without homes, employment, or food, and could only escape from that predilection by emigrating entirely or by going to the South, where he had his substance, and agreed with Governor Bramlette that with form and name alone it is as powerful as before its substance passed away, or rather that it is "dead," but still lives.

And again, slavery was a political system, a part of the government of Kentucky and of all the other late slave States. [CONCLUDED IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.]

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

ARRAH-NA-POQUE.—It can and will be performed in America.

A PAYING PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, one of the best in the State, in a thriving town of three thousand inhabitants, is offered for sale on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase can have the address by applying at this office. 0025 41

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of furnished rooms to rent. The lady keeping the house is a most agreeable landlady, and will leave nothing undone that will contribute to the comfort of her guests. The location is a good one, Walnut street, just below First, No. 3.

THE LARGE GOVERNMENT sale of blankets, mattresses, linen and cotton sheets, and iron bedsteads, &c., by S. G. Henry & Co., will come off to-morrow morning (Thursday) at ten o'clock, at the Medical Purchaser's warehouse, northwest corner of Main and First streets. Catalogues can be had at the auction rooms and the ware-

house.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Prof. Anderson, the world-renowned magician, had a very good audience last night. He gave one of the best entertainments, formed after nine, and patient study and reflection, that slavery has ever had. The audience was greatly pleased with his妙技, and the hall was filled with admiration.

I regret that the Governor in his attempt to reach my policy did not find it necessary to draw upon that never-failing fountain of romance as well as prudence, "insult and outrage perpetrated by negro slaves over their masters and friends, who were well supplied with both. I can furnish proof that in many cases women and children, the families of soldiers, were exploited by negro slaves, and that negro slaves were exposed to want and misery, and that negro slaves were perpetually persecuted by negro slaveholders and the decisions of Judges, that it was dangerous to transport them.

I think now I am done with explanation of the pass system, and refer to my numerous letters, already published, for any further information which may be desired upon the subject.

I regret that the Governor in his attempt to reach my policy did not find it necessary to draw upon that never-failing fountain of romance as well as prudence, "insult and outrage perpetrated by negro slaves over their masters and friends, who were well supplied with both. I can furnish proof that in many cases women and children, the families of soldiers, were exploited by negro slaves, and that negro slaves were perpetually persecuted by negro slaveholders and the decisions of Judges, that it was dangerous to transport them.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus of Thayer & Noyes was largely attended yesterday afternoon and last night. It is one of the largest troupes now in the sun-dust profession, and is headed by high-minded, honorable gentlemen. They give their last performances to-night, when they start on their Southern tour. We commend Doc Thayer and Charly Noyes to our Southern brothers of the press, and wish for them a splendid summer.

